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RECENT LITERATURE

NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Japan and North America.—The clash of interests in the Pacific has strained the relations between the two countries for quite a number of years. The Philippines would not only be a very important outpost to guard Japan's interests in China against foreign powers, but also a very important station on her way to South China, Burma, Borneo, and India, as well as on her way West. The native press has therefore never hesitated openly to create sentiment for the conquest of the islands. The fact that warlike operations against North America at present are not advisable does not condemn her to inactivity. The Philippines, as well as Hawaii and Ceylon, are flooded with emissaries who incite the natives to revolutions. The distrust of the Latin-American republics toward the United States is utilized in every possible way. Treaties are made, and large Japanese colonies are established in the Central States on the border of the Republic of Panama. The South Sea Islands, formerly German possessions, are now in Japanese hands. Japan wisely refused to be dragged deeper into the European struggle, and instead of becoming a customer of North America, she turned around and became a very undesirable competitor in the sale of war materials. The accident to the cruiser, "Azama," in one of Mexico's best harbors, was very significant, since it kept a man-of-war in Mexican waters during a very critical time. Even more significant is her unscrupulous violation of China's integrity in spite of North America's protest. North America, through its shortsighted policy, is condemned to play the part of a passive spectator; Japan, already mindful of the serious breaks in the ring of the entente, carefully guards her independence, and is preparing for a new alliance more profitable for her coming struggle with North America and England.—Alfredo Hartwig, "Japan und Nordamerika," *Deutsche Rundschau*, March, 1916. Z. T. E.

The Boy Scout Movement.—This movement owes its origin to the genius of Lieutenant General Sir Robert Baden Powell. The idea of training boys in scouting dates from 1884, when he applied it to recruits in his regiment, and, in revised form, from 1897, to young soldiers in the 5th Dragoon Guards. He had found that it was necessary to develop a man's character before putting upon him the routine training of drill. To put the whole thing in a nutshell, scouting is a moral force—a game perhaps, but a serious game, a matter (as Lord Rosebery has said) "of high importance, inspiring and uplifting every detail of a boy's life. It is a great fellowship, embodied to preserve and observe great principles—self-help and help to others, patriotism, loyalty, honor, faith, and duty." During the few years of its existence, this movement for the development of character has laid hold of the whole civilized world, there being nearly a million members at the present time. The idea in the mind of Sir Robert Baden Powell was to produce that type of manliness which is best exhibited in the frontiersman of our colonies, men distinguished for their energy, resourcefulness, pluck, and endurance. The game is one in which muscles, brains, and morals all have a part, and it is just because of the intimate connection that exists between these that the moral element is able to exert so great an influence for good. In a word the Boy Scout movement is a moral movement meeting a need not otherwise met by education.—Ernest Young, *The Living Age*, July, 1916. H. C. C.

Religious Conceptions of the Itonama Indians of Bolivia.—The Itonama Indians number a little over 300, and have been Christians for over two centuries. Of their former industries they retain only basket-making and weaving, but they still speak their original language. The spirits of the deceased play a great rôle among them, making demands upon everything they possessed in life. When an Itonama dies he

becomes "Chokihua," living in forests close to his old habitat. Every tree, field, and place has its Chokihua, and none of these must be touched or disturbed. As a consequence, old fields are left untilled, trees are not cut down, and no Itonama dares to dig in the ground. Witchcraft is very strong among them. In case of sickness, accident, intended trips, or anything of importance, the spirits are consulted through the witches at great financial expense. Every animal has its plant, its "Huahoa," to which it has some mythical relation. A few are dangerous, but most of them are harmless. Man himself has several Huahoas, but they are medicinal plants. A few traces of totemism are found in their regard for the wild boar and the chatter apes of that region. The faith in Chokihua will not soon disappear. The church of the village is in ruins; and of Christianity itself there remain only the drunken orgies on festival days and the burning of light before the worn images of saints. These saints are only Chokihua to them.—Erland Nordenskiöld, "Die religiöse Vorstellungen der Itonama-Indianer," *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, Hefte II und III, 1915. C. C. J.

Sanitary Districts in the Analysis of Municipal Mortality and Morbidity Data.—This paper is a plea for the more effective use of vital statistics in assisting health practice and administration. Previous attempts to utilize them have used too large units in their investigations. "For an accurate understanding of causes of death and illness, which is preliminary to action for prevention, the vital facts are needed for narrower, more homogeneous areas. The unit for tabulation and analysis should be a sanitary area, with relatively homogeneous conditions." This study should be permanent, in order to determine the effects of changing conditions in the area. Thus, vital statistics would become valuable for research as well as for record. Infant mortality, the specific causes of deaths and disease, the relation of housing to health, the control of contagious diseases, and vital statistics in regard to race might all be determined by investigations of this type. The first attempt of this sort was made by Dr. John S. Billings, in charge of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the eleventh census (1890). He selected too large an area, Manhattan and the Bronx, and did not do more than show the possibilities of the method. The Population Research Bureau appointed by the New York City Federation of Churches in 1907 secured valuable results by use of a method similar to the one advocated. Again the 1910 census gathered data for a study of this sort, but was unable to use them because of lack of funds. The most recent movement for studies of this type is the adoption of this plan in the registration of births and mortality statistics by the New York City Health Department in the Division of Vital Statistics.—R. E. Chaddock, *American Journal of Public Health*, June, 1916. C. L. N.

Sanitation and Morality.—The problem of the city's moral and sanitary conditions is much hampered by crowding and poverty. Think of the laborer with wife and family, living, sleeping, washing, and cooking in a room 12 by 12. What can be expected of him in the way of personal hygiene and morals? Suppose he should be well taught in hygiene according to modern methods, or taught morals and Christianity; how could he carry out either of the teachings with such poverty and surroundings. Men must be placed in such a position that they can adapt such teachings. The only feasible way to alleviate this poverty is to increase wages. This may be done in one of two ways: decreasing the number of persons competing for employment, or increasing the number of jobs for these persons. The first would not be considered for a moment, though it could easily be done by spreading an epidemic of disease. On turning to the other side, it is possible to make the number of jobs more numerous by increasing the productivity of the land. Not half of the present area of the United States is being used productively. But a system of taxation whereby land values were taxed to such an extent that it would be unprofitable to keep them unused would bring about this condition. This will put our fellow-men in a position to live under better sanitary conditions and to adopt the teachings and morals of Christianity.—W. C. Gorgas, *The Constructive Quarterly*, June, 1916. H. C. C.

Sex Education in the Home and High School.—Sex instruction, to be adequate, must begin in the home, where it can be given with utmost frankness in response to the child's awakening interest, before self-consciousness with regard to sex appears.

The best that the high school can attempt will merely retrieve in some measure the home's neglected opportunity. Some progress has been made in the Morris High School, New York City, to supply this instruction. A course in biology which offers opportunity for emphasis upon hygienic habits of living in such matters as the choice of food, methods of cooking, habits of exercise and study, ventilation, and hours of sleeping is required of all first-year students. Fundamental principles of the reproductive function are taught only so far as they concern unicellular organisms, plants, insects, fishes, and birds. No attempt is made to discuss mammalian reproduction the first year. This might be accomplished were it possible to segregate the sexes in the biology classes. An advanced class in biology is conducted, in which comparative physiology, personal hygiene, and sanitation are emphasized. Mammalian reproduction, the relative importance of heredity, environment, and training, and the importance of right choices in marriage are emphasized. Then, on occasional evenings smaller group conferences of segregated sexes are held, in which the more intimate personal problems of the students are discussed. Two notable features of the work are the wholesome way in which the students respond to the truth presented, and the almost unanimous approval of this type of instruction on the part of the parents.—James E. Peabody, *Social Hygiene*, July, 1916. H. E. J.

Social Aspects of Industrial Hygiene.—The value of, and the motive force for, all the health work, in industry and out of it, has a far-reaching social, economic, and moral effect. Evidently it is an attempt to make sanitation universal, to eliminate preventable disease, to perfect the social and industrial health status. It means increased human efficiency, greater earning capacity, a normal social life, and a better physical foundation for sound social and spiritual growth. It indicates that society is attempting to meet its social responsibility by protecting the whole of human kind from the menace of its defective members. Industrial hygiene is a step forward in the belief that a healthy individual and a healthy society are the only adequate means or instruments through which may come a more perfect expression of the conscious life in the universe.—Donald B. Armstrong, M.D., *American Journal of Public Health*, June, 1916. H. C. C.

Progress of the Civil and Social Survey Idea.—Before a community is doctored for its social ills or is subjected to a treatment for improving its social conditions, a "social diagnosis" is essential. Ignorance of conditions has caused much of the waste of American revenues. It is surprising that we have learned this only in late years, but since the pioneer Pittsburgh Survey in 1907-8 over 700 social survey studies are known to have been made. The Russell Sage Foundation has definitely adopted the survey as a means of educating the public, and aims at readable and popular reports. The program of a general survey covers the complete social life of the community: health, sanitation, industries, standards of life, recreation, morals, defectives, charities, etc. The New York Bureau of Municipal Research has conducted more technical and specialized surveys than most agencies, designing them for governmental and administrative use. They have been particularly confined to political organization and taxation. Valuable studies have been made of single trades or industries in certain cities. Several church societies and agricultural colleges have produced instructive village and rural surveys.—Murray Gross, *National Municipal Review*, July, 1916. C. C. C.

The Principle of Nationality; Its Historical Origin.—The modern political state cannot be the basis of nationality because there are nations like Poland which are not states. In Europe race is a myth, hence the foundation of nationality is not to be found in this conception. A common language is a strong unifying factor, but unitary Switzerland is a nation of three tongues. The element of religion is important, but this will not entirely explain the nation. The essential fact in nationality is a common historical experience. Nationality is the result of a collective consciousness. The idea of nationality is comparatively modern, there being little trace of it in the Middle Ages. The evolution of nationality was furthered by industrial changes which made each nation a syndicate of interests. The word "patriotic" appeared in the sixteenth century during the period of the liberation of relations among men and

governments. Toward the close of the eighteenth century the notion of the rights of states and of nations as analogous to individuals had a rapid evolution. Nationality was conceived as founded on the will of the people. France set a conspicuous nationalistic example, which was followed by other peoples. This example had a profound influence on Prussia. European history in the nineteenth century was dominantly nationalistic. Prussia with her Bismarckian, fatalistic theories of nationalism; France with her revolutionary, democratic theories both harbored forms of the nationalistic ideal.—M. Henri Hauser, "Le Principe des nationalités: ses origines historiques," *La Revue politique internationale*, March, April, 1916. C. C. C.

Internal Influences of Migrations upon Birth-Rate.—According to available data in Switzerland, the immigrants are generally far superior to the native population in energy and vitality, recruiting themselves as a rule from the better elements of rural communities or from the provinces. In sections where this immigration is strong, the birth-rate is regularly somewhat raised, while in the sections from which emigration proceeds, the birth-rate is lowered. Of much significance in this connection are the conditions as to whether or not the section to which immigration proceeds has a high or a low birth-rate, and as to whether or not the immigrants are coming from a section with a high or a low birth-rate. Where immigrants come from sections with a low birth-rate to districts having a high birth-rate, the new birth-rate will naturally be lower. In cities the birth-rate always increases from this immigration, since the cities have a low birth-rate, and the immigrants generally come from the country. It is also certain that the cities could not maintain themselves without this influx, even though the age conditions are very favorable.

In the United States we find that the birth-rate is the highest among people of foreign birth, but with each succeeding generation it falls very rapidly. In some sections the native population is fast disappearing on account of the low birth-rate. We also find that the emigrating people always represent the better and stronger elements of a section, so that a continued emigration may lead to the exhaustion of such a section. Of course, new energies may come to such regions by immigration from other high-birth-rate regions, and the birth-rate may rise as a result, but it is only temporary. With each succeeding generation the birth-rate falls more and more, and among the old inhabitants the number of deaths exceeds the number of births. This is especially true of cities when the population is divided into classes according to place of birth. This general decline of the birth-rate in Switzerland and the United States is not a recent phenomenon, but was apparent as early as the seventies and eighties. From it we are led to conclude that there must be internal, dangerous influences which formerly may have been limited to the cities and small rural sections, but which today are very prevalent, and which have been considerably intensified.—R. Manschke, "Innere Einflüsse der Bevölkerungswanderungen auf die Geburtenzahl," *Zeitschrift für Sozialwissenschaft*, March, 1916. C. C. J.

War-Criminality of Youth.—According to reports based on returns from a number of large cities, youthful criminality has increased since the war began. As reasons for this one may consider the following: (1) in large cities, where the father is with the army and the mother away from home a great part of the day, the children are under less surveillance than formerly, idling and going to various doubtful cino-theaters; (2) then there seems to be a draining of youths from the small cities to the larger ones where they hope to find better employment; (3) in addition to these, there are the more numerous and stricter rules on the part of the police, and an apparent greater irritableness on the part of both police and youth. In rural sections where there is much better supervision and plenty of work, the preceding statements do not hold true. Youthful criminality undoubtedly, at least in large cities, has increased among our opponents too, but the nation that recognizes this latent danger first and takes the proper steps to overcome it has the best hopes for the future.—Amtsrichter Dr. Albert Hellwig, "Kritisches zur Kriegskriminalität der Jugendlichen," *Die Grenzboten*, March, 1916. C. C. J.

Probation and Parole.—The committee appointed by the American Prison Association has reported a strong approval of the clearing-house plan for handling cases of

probation and parole. Its report is based on the answers to a questionnaire sent to about a thousand persons interested in prison work. Successful probation depends upon the ability to have a sufficient number of probation officers, and to be able properly to determine what persons should be placed on probation. The clearing-house officials would determine what institution should receive a given patient. Then, they would determine what persons should be placed on probation. This would be done by a careful consideration of the inmate's record before incarceration, his record during his stay in the institution, and his possibilities for the future outside the institution. This would involve the theory of prison management, whether the prisoner is really given the opportunity to show his real character in the institution, or not, and which theory is best for ascertaining this. It is impossible as yet to pass judgment on the theories of prison management.—K. B. Davis, *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, July, 1916. C. L. N.

Probation and Parole in Their Relation to Crime.—The principle of parole has recently been the object of severe criticism. This criticism is largely based on ignorance. A careful statistical analysis of the workings of the parole law in Illinois seems to indicate that the parole law is superior to the definite sentence act in three respects: (1) recidivists and dangerous criminals serve a longer time, specifically one year, six months, twenty-six days longer, on the average, with an extra year on parole under the supervision of the state's officers; (2) only 44 per cent as many criminals are turned loose on the public, or, per capita, only 22 per cent; (3) only 60 per cent as many commitments are made, or, per capita, only 30 per cent, and now 88.18 per cent of those committed are first termers, as against 85.52 per cent formerly. It is not the severity of punishment but its certainty that tends to deter persons from committing crimes. To increase the certainty of punishment our whole criminal procedure should be revised. Grand and petit juries should both be abolished; the judge should be an expert in criminology as well as in law; rules of evidence need to be altered; all sentences should be subject to future revision. One of the great advantages of the Board of Pardons and Parole has been its tendency to equalize justice, which is now administered with great variations in the several counties. The probation act accomplished much the same results as the parole law, except that probation begins before penal servitude, or in line thereof, and applies only to a few minor crimes, and only to first termers. The full power of either the parole or probation acts cannot be felt unless we have a civic life that is adverse to criminal tendencies, and unless there is co-operative work on the part of the courts and all officers engaged in corrective work.—Thomas M. Kilbride, *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, July, 1916.

E. R. B.

Statistics of Crime and Criminals.—A careful inquiry into the subject is timely, in view of the enormous economic burden of crime and the supposed increase in criminal tendencies of the age. Statistics are needed both of crime and of criminals, or convicts. The principles underlying the criminal statistics of England and Wales, and of Canada would seem to be applicable in large measure to the United States. The statistical study of English convicts by Charles Goring, M.D., published in 1913, though somewhat overemphasizing anthropometric data, is the first genuine contribution to the statistical study of the convict. Corresponding investigations should prove feasible in American prisons. The criminal statistics in the United States are altogether inadequate. Some method should be evolved whereby uniform criminal statistics in this country might be collected annually and published by some central agency, either through the American Prison Association, or the federal government.—Frederick L. Hoffman, *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, July, 1916.

E. R. B.

The War and the Work of Women.—The governmental measures for the relief of dependency were barely sufficient in France before the opening of the war. Immediately after the war began, the large numbers of families whose main provider was killed or maimed caused the almost complete breakdown of the systems of public relief. Only one large governmental institution existed for training nurses and caring for the maimed, Saultpetrie, which was located in Paris. To solve the situation,

private and foreign means of relief have sprung into existence. Particularly noticeable is the work of the women of the middle class in France. They are bearing the brunt of the war's afflictions. They are the class losing the largest percentage of their dear ones. Also, they are the class volunteering in the greatest numbers for service as nurses. They are supplemented by a considerable number of gentle birth from France and from England. Women between the ages of eighteen and sixty years are accepted for this service. After a short training in one of the hospitals, they enter active service. The government has arranged to allow them a small salary. Owing to the service of the women, the problem of relief is now being cared for. Undoubtedly, the war will result in a complete reorganization of its relief work, and will place public philanthropy on a more adequate basis.—Une Doctoresse, "La Guerre et le travail féminin," *Revue philanthropique*, May, 1916. C. L. N.

The State, Its Essence and Organization.—The world-war has brought home to all nations, in the most forceful manner, the fact that the state precedes every other relation. The democratic idea of equal rights of all within the state is a failure. The state is not and cannot be the embodiment of the idea of justice, or the distributor of the same; the state is organized power. To maintain and secure its own independent existence and through it the existence of its members, to represent and advance their interests against rival and hostile powers, this is the highest task of the state. The present war is the consequence of a clash between two different historical developments and organizations. On the one side we find the notion of unrestrained pursuit of private interests; subordination under the whims of an unprincipled and ever-changing public opinion; unrestrained exploitation of the state and its citizens by an accidental majority. On the other side there is jealous reservation and open expression of personal convictions and rights, also voluntary subordination to duty and the needs and interests of the whole. Consequently, there is order, discipline, and restriction of individual attempts to exploit the whole. Our organization has withstood the acid test of a trying time, and our enemies find themselves forced to imitate what they had set out to destroy.—Eduard Meyer, "Der Staat, sein Wesen und seine Organisation," *Süddeutsche Monatshefte*, March, 1916. Z. T. E.

War and Will.—The present war has demonstrated that the will is a mighty factor in life, in spite of the fact that some authorities have tried to convince us that there is no such thing as will. It is through the faculty of the will that the mind gains control over the organism, the environment, the world, and itself. The will revives, re-enforces, or suppresses memory-pictures, or complexes of associations which lead to action, but never produces activity. Feeling and duty are the most important factors in the training and operation of the will. They are both stimulating and inhibitory forces. During and through the war the will-power of the individual has not only been strengthened and developed to an unheard-of ability to resist and endure, but it has found its most forceful expression in an overwhelming sense of duty and in the unconditional surrender of the self and its interests for the interests of the whole. Thus a national, purposive, intensified corporate will, the will of the mass, has been created. Boundless individualistic tendencies are a misapprehension of the natural and moral commandments of corporate life. Our great task of the future will be to preserve and develop the corporate will, and to see that it remains healthy, for in the strength of our will we find the stars of our fate.—Medizinalrat Professor Goldscheider, "Krieg und Wille," *Deutsche Revue*, March, 1916. Z. T. E.

Syphilis and Society.—Syphilis is the most serious of the contagious diseases which has not yet been subjected to control. Yet it is controllable, in its early stages entirely curable, and at all stages controllable as regards contagion. If society fails to control syphilis, syphilis is likely to control society. Opinions differ as to the value of reporting. Public-health officers are generally in favor of reporting, but have placed themselves on record as favoring the omission of names and addresses. Such reporting has no statistical value because of inevitable duplication. Practicing physicians, especially those who deal with syphilis on a large scale, are almost unanimously opposed, on the ground that the physicians who do report will lose their patients, who will then go to quacks, thus increasing the uncontrollability of the disease. Average

lay opinion, so far as expressed, has generally favored reporting, but practically all laws requiring reporting have proved unenforcible and statistically valueless. Any benefit that may result from any of the existing laws requiring medical certificates before marriage as a means of controlling syphilis is more than offset by the harm in giving rise to a false sense of security, in protecting the unscrupulous and penalizing the honest. Unless the examining physician is closely familiar with the past history of the patient, the probability of error in applying any of the tests known now becomes almost overwhelming. The most fruitful field of effort lies in the attempts of the state, the municipality, and the university or corporation hospital to deal with syphilis upon a large scale, not only in regard to diagnosis, but in regard to treatment and subsequent supervision. The cost need not necessarily be borne by the taxpayer, but may be paid by patients to the state or hospital rather than, as at present, to quacks. Expert services might thus be afforded all sufferers at a sliding scale of fees proportionate to their respective incomes.—Hugh Cabot, *Social Hygiene*, July, 1916.
E. R. B.

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